Summary of Causes/Fixes for Discrepancies in Bed Elevation Changes between the ST, OC, and CFT models

Issues that Have Been Addressed as of September 2013							
Issue	Concern	Status	Affects EPA runs also?				
Discrepancies between the ST and OC models							
Missing record at day 15 in the HST coupling file (gcm_sedtran) Dis	This shift in the time window caused solids fluxes and wet/dry flags to be mis aligned in the OC and RCATOX models crepancies between the OC and CFT (Re		No (only impacted decoupled HST runs)				
Inconsistencies in wetting/drying criteria The ST model used different wetting/drying criteria than the hydrodynamic model and RCATOX, when run in decoupled mode.	<u> </u>	CPG changed ST model to use the same wetting/drying criteria as the hydrodynamic model and RCATOX.	No (only impacted decoupled HST runs)				
Error in RCATOX wetting/drying behavior RCATOX allowed wet/dry flags to update during a coupling interval.	coupling intervals. The truncation occurs because the solids fluxes stored in the coupling file are interpreted by RCATOX as averages over the entire	during a single OC coupling interval, thus allowing the full solids flux for that coupling output interval to be applied within RCATOX.	Yes (intertidal cells only)				

Notes:

RCATOX = the Contaminant Fate and Transport (CFT) Model

HST = Hydrodynamic and Sediment Transport

ST = Sediment Transport

OC = Organic Carbon

CPG = Cooperative Parties Group (Modeling Team)

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency

HQI = HydroQual Inc. (Modeling Team)

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	Discrepancies betwe	en the ST and OC Models	
Differing bulk density representations in ST and OC models ST: Bulk density depends on bed initialization, depositional history, sediment type, and time-variable consolidation/unconsolidation. OC: Recalculates bed thicknesses from solids mass fluxes, using different bulk density values for cohesive and noncohesive solids. Bed bulk density is directly proportional to bed composition.	The model framework is unable to specify consistent bed elevation changes between the ST and OC/RCATOX models. The ST model should be the final arbiter of bed elevation changes.	 Pass ST bed elevation changes directly to the OC/RCATOX models. Pass ST mean bulk density/composition values directly to the OC/RCATOX models, assuming instantaneous consolidation. This would be done for various vertical averaging intervals of interest. The proposed correction avoids the complexities of representing consolidation within RCATOX, which is not needed for the simulation of longterm contaminant fate and transport (i.e., the timescale of interest to management questions). 	Yes
	Discrepancies between the	e OC and CFT (RCATOX) Models	
The RCATOX model imposes an erosion "rate-limiter"¹ The ST model's erosion rate is reduced withir RCATOX to ensure numerical stability by	The rate-limiter causes smaller erosion responses during large erosion events (high flow).	CPG proposes the following solution: • Monitor impact and address only as needed.	Yes
preventing depletion of the surface layer	This issue only impacts a		

¹ A similar rate-limiter also exists in EPA's ST-SWEM but was eliminated in the OC linkage process implemented in the CPG's runs.

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mass in one time step.	• small number of cells	
	during rare events.	